

The Royal Souvenir

VII - X - CCXI



The Royal Affair

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The Board, Management and staff of the Botswana Building Society congratulates Ba-Gangwaketse for upholding, preserving and respecting the institution of Bogosi and giving it the well-earned honour it deserves in the Society

It is the Institution of Bogosi that has, been instrumental in restoring and preserving Botswana and eventually leading the country to Independence

Keep up the good work and lead the people to greater heights.

We Congratulate
KGOSI MALOPE II
on his Enthronement as
Kgosi Kgolo ya Gangwaketse.

WE WISH YOU A LONG HAPPY REIGN.



**BOTSWANA
BUILDING
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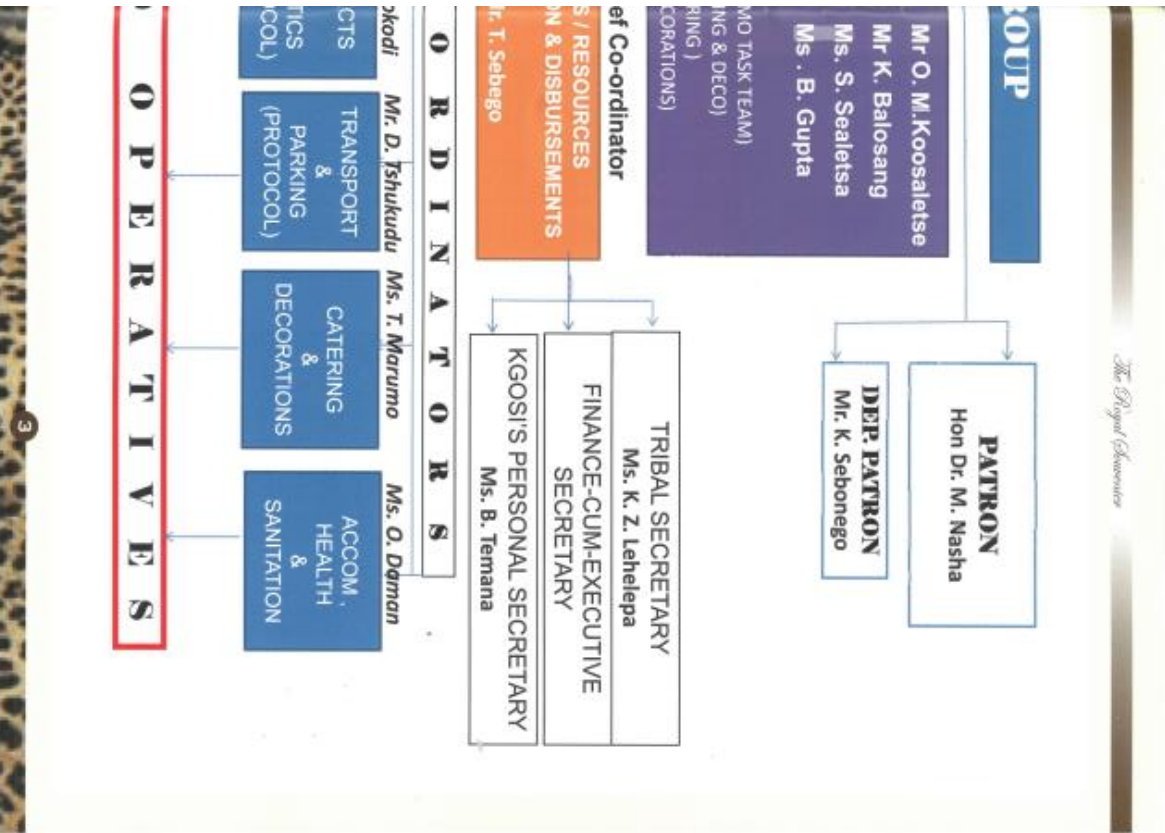
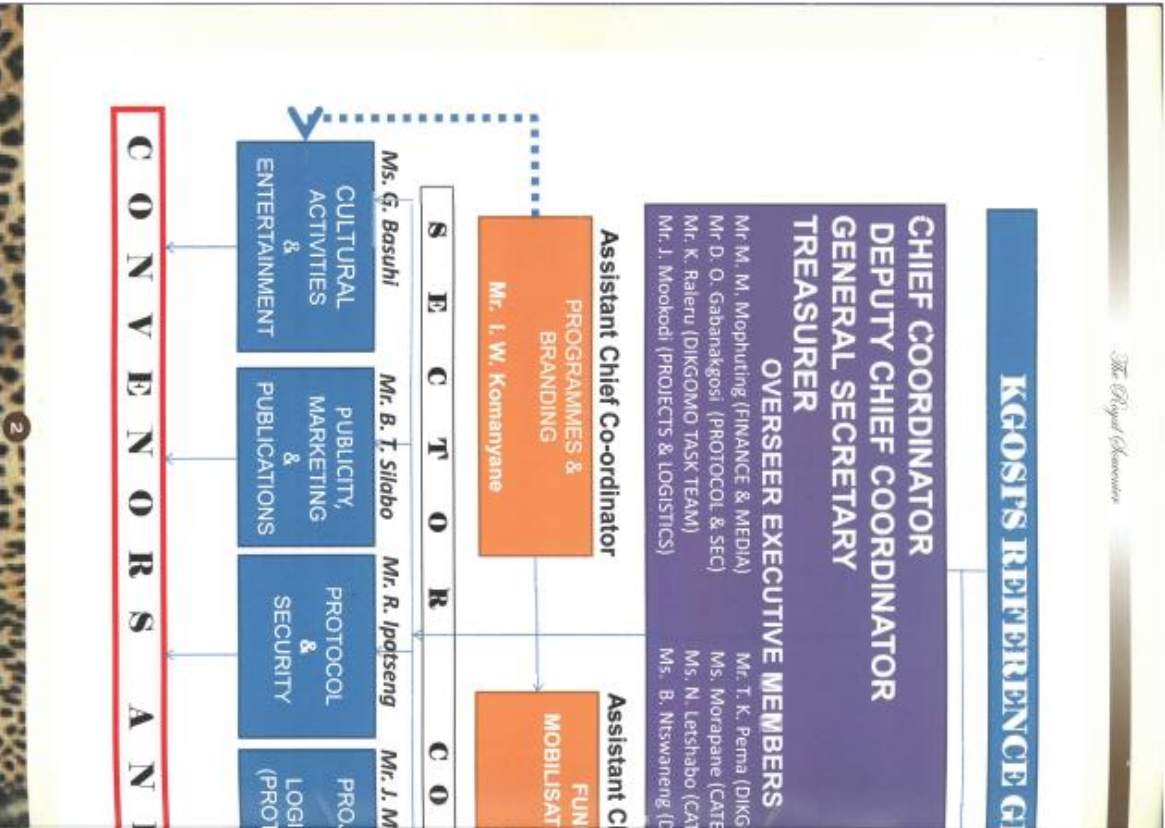
The Regal Souvenir



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The Royal Souvenir

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Kgosi Malope 11 and

Ba Ga Ngwaketse

on the enthronement of

Kgosi Malope 11

WE WISH YOU A LONG HAPPY REIGN.

Our Symbols



TOTEM / KGONA



BOTSWANA FLAG



BOTSWANA COAT OF ARMS

BANKWATSE TRIBAL
ADMINISTRATION
LOGO

ENTHRONEMENT LOGO

Pina Ya Sechaba

FATSHE LENO LA RONA,

KE MPHO YA MODIMO

KE BOSWA JWA BORRAETSHO;

A LE NNE KA KAGISO.

TSOGANG, TSOGANG! BANNA, TSOGANG!

EMANG, BASADI, EMANG, TLHAGAFALANG!

RE KOPANELENG LE GO DIRALA

LEFATSHE LA RONA,

INA LENTLE LA TUMO

LA CHABA YA BOTSWANA,

KA KUTLWANO LE KAGISANYO,

E BOPAGANTSWE MMOGO.

National Anthem

BLESSED BE THIS NOBLE LAND,

GIFT TO US FROM GOD'S STRONG LAND,

HERITAGE OUR FATHERS LEFT TO US,

MAY IT ALWAYS BE AT PEACE,

AWAKE, AWAKE, O MEN, AWAKE!

AND WOMEN CLOSE BESIDE THEM STAND,

TOGETHER WE'LL WORK AND SERVE

THIS LAND, THIS HAPPY LAND!

WORD OF BEAUTY AND OF FAME,

THE NAME BOTSWANA TO US CAME,

THROUGH UNITY AND HARMONY,

WE'LL REMAIN US PEACE AS ONE.

ADVERTORIAL

BotswanaPost*We deliver, whatever, wherever*

THE MAIL ROUTE AND RUNNER POST

Introduction



The Three Wise Chiefs - Sebele I of Bakwena,
Bathoen I of Bangwaketse, Khama III of Bangwato

Ever since men have existed, there has been need to pass messages among them. Even animals and insects have worked out ways to converse, for instance to warn of danger or to communicate about food. People, whose needs have become more complex the more they have developed, have increasingly found newer and more innovative ways of passing messages over distances. While at present the cellular phone is the must have communication accessory for all, it is entirely possible, that in the next fifty years or so it will have been replaced by some other technology.

Early Modes of Communication

Before the introduction of the postal system various ways of communicating over a distance were in use. These included smoke signals, talking drums,

whistles, bells and horns and other auditory devices. However, the primary means of passing information among peoples at these times was verbally, through messengers. When writing was invented in China, and later, in Egypt and Assyria information was passed between distances as written messages. Where horses were domesticated messages could reach their destinations faster. Later horse drawn vehicles like stagecoaches were used to convey mail. The first envelopes were made of cloth, animal skins, or vegetable parts. The Babylonians wrapped their message in thin sheets of clay that were then baked.

The Beginning of Postal Services

Before the use of adhesive paper stamps in Britain, letters were hand stamped or postmarked with ink. Postmarks were the invention of Henry Bishop and were at first called 'Bishop mark' after the inventor. Bishop marks were first used in 1661 at the London General Post Office. They marked the day and month the letter was mailed. Nevertheless, the costs of sending mail were exorbitant, especially when the government raised them to finance its wars.

Between 1835 and 1837 Rowland Hill, a school-teacher and tax reformist formulated proposals on reforming the postal system. His pamphlet, "Post Office Reform: Its Importance and Practicability," suggested a cheaper but more efficient way to send mail. This would be through the prepayment of adhesive stamps which would be sold at Post Offices.

The Royal Souvenirs

The Runner Post

During these times the runners would carry mail to its designated area on foot. Transportation was a problem because there were no developed roads. One can use the Mafikeng-Gubulawayo mail route to illustrate how mail was transported by runners. Two runners took the mail from Kanye to Mafikeng taking 36 hours. They would then rest a day then carry the northbound mail back to Kanye. The runners also worked in relays, the ones from Kanye pushing on to Lobatse and others taking over as the mail moved northward.

As the mail increased the number of runners increased. The mail would be dispatched from Mafikeng via Lobatse, Ramotswa, Kanye, Molepolole, Shoshong, Francistown and then finally Bulawayo. As roads were later developed, there came a transition once again when now mail was transported on donkey carts or stagecoaches pulled by horses or mules, and later trucks.

The traditional leaders/Dikgosi played a pivotal role in the exchange of mail especially in the runner post era. Some of their responsibility was to ensure that the runner post men were not disturbed while doing their duty. Over and above, it was the responsibility of the Kgosi to ensure that the runner post men were provided with provisions such as food and water to make their long and tedious journey bearable. The kgotla was the place where mail was delivered and also this was where the runner post men would put up at night. When arriving at any village, the runner post men would be cared for by the Kgosi on behalf of morafe.

Postal Trees

In Botswana, the post office dates to the days when

trees were used as mail receiving and dispatching points. At first traveling traders and missionaries would deposit their mail in hollow trees such as the baobab at Gutshaa Pan for acquaintances they knew to be in the area. If they were moving south they would carry whatever mail was there and post it in South Africa. Later, when Batswana started sending and receiving mail, they used trees in the village as their 'Post Offices'. Several of such trees are still in existence. For example the Motswere tree in Palapye, the Mopipi tree in Mopipi village, the Mopenwaeng tree in Molepolole and others. Some of these trees have since been declared monuments and are protected by the Monuments and Relics Act as part of heritage of Botswana.

Community Involvement

Botswana are a self reliant people. This is reflected in the four national principles of which Ipelegeng is one. This spirit has resulted in the building of roads, dams, schools and others. A good example is the Mathubantwa Post Office in Molepolole which was built by Bakwena soldiers returning from the Second World War, as an acknowledgement of the importance of Postal Services in communicating with their families while they were in Europe.

Mail Train

In the late 1800s the train became a crucial means of transporting mail throughout Southern Africa. In Bechuanaland new post offices were built along the rail line such as in Mahalapye, Palapye and Shashe. Mail bags were dropped by the train guard to where they were destined. The mail train was later complemented by other services with the construction of tarred roads and the introduction of air mail.

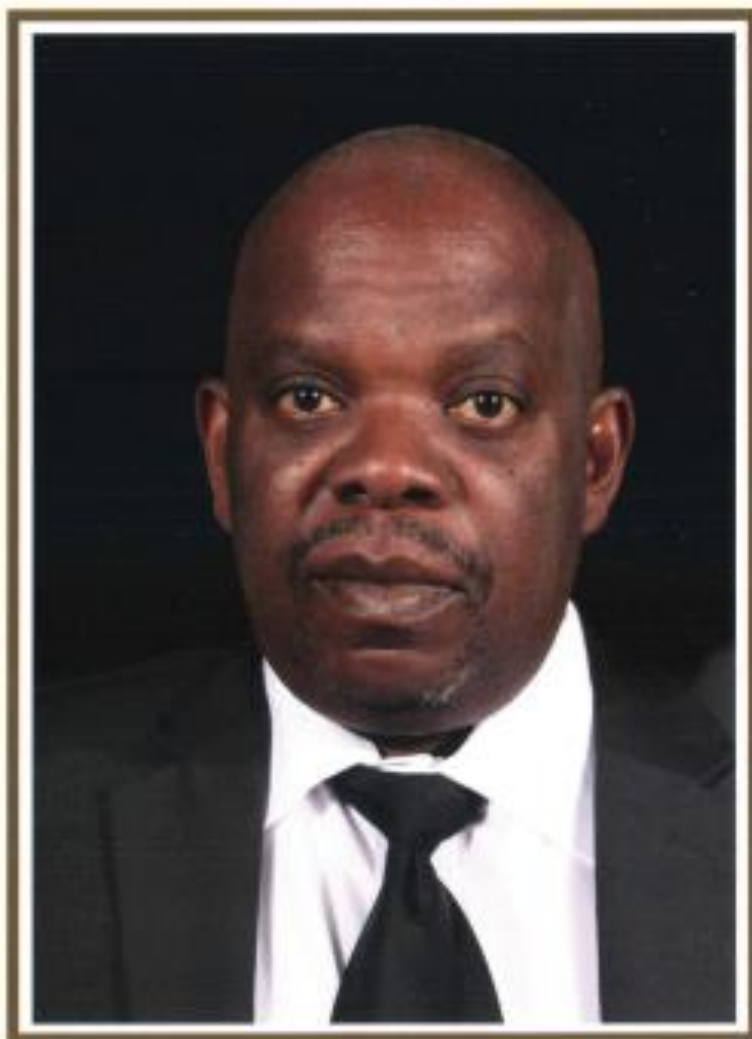


We Congratulate
KGOSI MALOPE II
on his Enthronement as
Kgosi Kgole ya Gangwaketse.



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The Royal Swaziland



**KGOSI KGOLO YA GA NGWAKETSE
KGOSI MALOPE II**



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Tsetseng

The Tsetseng Investment Group operating & Trading in Botswana as Spar supports all forms of Governance that bring peace and stability to Botswana.

Chiefs are the pillars of society and promote its cultural well being.

Together with the rest of us, steer the country to prosperity. Spar is looking forward to working hand in hand with you towards the Development of Gangwaketse and the country at large.

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KGOSI MALOPE II
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Kgosi Kgolo ya Gangwaketse.

WE WISH YOU A LONG HAPPY REIGN.

SPAR

BOTSWANA

The Royal Journey



**KGOSI KGOLO
BATHOEN II
1928 - 1969**

For over six decades, as Kgosi-kgofo, Parliamentary Opposition leader, and President of the Customary Court of Appeal, Bathoen II was a leading figure in Botswana's modern evolution. By the time of his death, he was the last surviving member of the post-First World War generation of dikgosi who had adopted a critical attitude towards the colonial establishment, when it was at the height of its power and imperial arrogance. In his later years he continued to serve as a distinguished senior statesman who remained constructively critical of aspects of post-independence development.



**KGOSI KGOLO
SEEPAPITSO IV
1969 - 2010**

Like his forefathers Seepapitso IV upheld Bogosi jwa Bangwaketse as a pillar of continuity in a sea of historical change.

In his later years Seepapitso was increasingly given various Presidential assignments, notably including the Vision 2016 Task Force (1995) Salaries Commission (1997) and Sports Commission (1998), which he chaired. He was appointed Ambassador to the United States of America. While stationed in Washington he also represented Botswana on a non-residential basis in Canada and Mexico. From 2002-2004 he went on to serve as Ambassador to the Peoples Republic of China.



**KGOSI KGOLO
KGOSI MALOPE II
2011**

The coronation of Kgosi Kgofo Malope II of Bangwaketse marks a new beginning for one of Southern Africa's most enduring dynasties. For generations the royal heirs of the morafe's first independent ruler Ngwaketse aMalope have survived, often against the odds, to exert a lasting legacy in the development of not only Botswana, but also the surrounding region.



The Royal Ancestry

The Royal Affair



BANGWAKETSE ROYAL LINE

★ NGWAKETSE	★ SENTHUFE (1844-53)
★ SEEPAPITSO	★ BATHOEN I (1889-1910)
★ LEEMA	★ SEEPAPITSO III (1910-16)
★ KHUTWANE	★ KGOSIMOTSE (1916-18)
★ MAKABA I	★ MALOPE (1918-19)
★ MONGALA	★ TSHOSA (1919-23)
★ MOLETA (1770-90)	★ GAGOANGWE (1923-24)
★ MAKABA II (1790-1825)	★ NTEBOGANG (1924-28)
★ TSHOSA	★ BATHOEN II (1928-69)
★ SEGOTSHANE (1835-53)	★ SEEPAPITSO IV (1969-2010)
★ SEBEGO (1825-44)	★ MALOPE II (2010-)
★ GASEITSIWE (ATSHOSA) (1853-89)	

The Royal Line - by Dr Jeff Ransay

The Royal Inheritance

HISTORY OF

The Bangwaketse Royal House



“*The Coronation of*

KGOSI - KGOLQ
MALOPE II

*of Bangwaketse marks
a new beginning for one of
Southern Africa's most enduring
Dynasties*”

DR. JEFFRESS RAMSAY

The Royal Affair



SHORT HISTORY OF THE BANGWAKETSE ROYAL HOUSE

The coronation of Kgosi Kgale Malope II of Bangwaketse marks a new beginning for one of Southern Africa's most enduring dynasties. For generations the royal heirs of the morafe's first independent ruler Ngwaketse aMalope have survived, often against the odds, to exert a lasting legacy in the development of not only Botswana, but also the surrounding region.

ORIGINS

The dynasty's history began with the life of its namesake, Ngwaketse, who was a junior son of a late 16th century Bakwena baga-aMagopa ruler named Malope. The line of royal descent from Ngwaketse's father to his current namesake is free of serious dispute. Kgosi Malope II is the son of Seepapitso VI, who was the son of Bathoen of Seepapitso of Bathoen of Gaseitsiwe of Tshosa of Makaba of Maleta of Mongala of Makaba of Khutwane of Leema of Seepapitso, born of Ngwaketse of Malope.

In many popular accounts Mohurutshe, Ngwato and

Kwena, as well as Ngwaketse are said to be sons of the same Malope. But comparative analysis of genealogies for each of these merafe calls into question belief that the royal lines all literally converged

in single generation of siblings. There is a tendency in any culture for oral traditions to compress events and personalities over time. What the folk memory does preserve is an appreciation of shared roots. In this respect, what is not in dispute is that the ruling families of each of the above merafe, as well as those of many other merafe, all claim descent from a more ancient ruler named Masilo whose father was also called Malope. Beyond common kinship, the descendants of Masilo aMalope are said to share a deeper genesis based on a mythical ancestor named Matsieng, who is said to

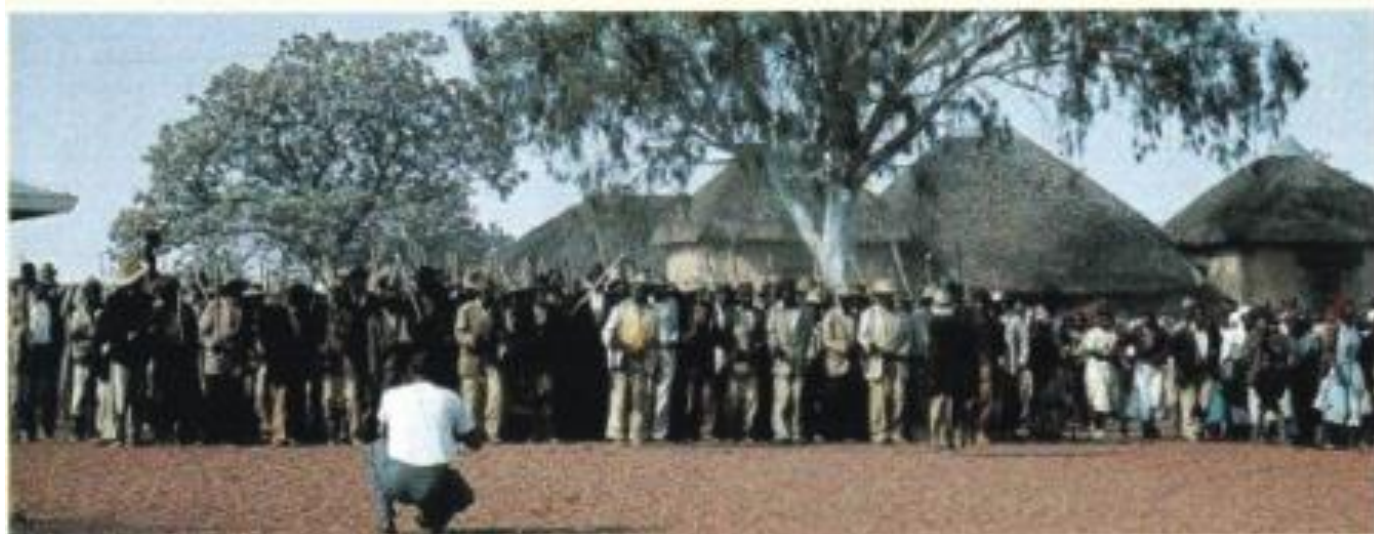
have come into this world at Lowe, near Rasasa.

Given the ancient prominence of Lowe, the lands of south-eastern Botswana would not have been unknown to Ngwaketse when he broke away from the main body of the Bakwena baga-aMagopa to es-



Kgosi Gaseitsiwe of the Bangwaketse

The Royal Seemantse



Bangwaketse

establish his own settlement at Magagarapa. While some accounts state that his brother, the BagaMagapa paramount Kgosi Kgabo, was reluctant to allow Ngwaketse's departure, there is no suggestion of any resulting conflict. Here it may be noted that Kgabo aMalope is said to have been the grandfather of Kgabo aTebele, the founder the Bakwena dynasty now based in Molepolole. Ngwaketse's settlement in Botswana thus occurred earlier.

EARLY DIKGOSI

Ngwaketse was succeeded by his son Seepapitso, who settled at Khale, where he repulsed an attempt to force the Bangwaketse to return to Magopa. Thereafter, the Bangwaketse re-settled along the Kolobeng River at Ntsozwane. Seepapitso was succeeded by his son Leema, during which time they moved to Potsane. Leema was in turn survived by two sons - Khuto and his younger brother Khutwane. Due to Khuto's alleged incapacity, Khutwane ultimately assumed leadership, during which time the morafe stayed at Sengoma. By this time the balance of power in the region had shifted as a result the Bakwena expulsion of Bakgwatheng from the hill country in and around Molepolole. In the aftermath of this event, many

Bakgwatheng led by a Kgosi named Tau found refuge with the Bangwaketse. A dynastic alliance was then forged with Tau's sister becoming the great wife of Khutwane's heir Makaba I.

Following Khutwane's death Bogosi Jwa Bangwaketse was disputed between Makaba I and Khuto's son Modutlwa. This led to a temporary split in the morafe with Makaba I leading his followers to Seake, whose ruins can still be found on the outskirts of Lobatse. This move coincided with an unsuccessful attempt by Modutlwa to enlist the support of the Bakwena for his own claims. The house of Khuto was subsequently reconciled to the sovereignty Khutwane. Today Khuto's descendents form the historic Modutlwa, Taukobong, Pudumo and Ruele wards of Kanye.

Makaba I was succeeded by Mongala, who is remembered for an outbreak of hostilities with the Bakgwatheng. Following an altercation between Tau's grandson Seeiso and Mongala's son Moleta, the Bakgwatheng removed to a place known as Kgalaang-loo-Tau, where they were pursued by Mongala. It is said that in his eagerness for action Mongala failed to bring sufficient force with him, resulting in his death.

The Royal Ancestors



1770-90

MOLETA (KGOSIKGOLO C. 1770-90)

Mongala was succeeded by his son Moleta, who vowed to revenge his father's death. Through Moleta's leadership the Bangwaketse mephato acquired a reputation for superior discipline and battlefield cunning; qualities which were inculcated through constant mobilisation for hunting and raids, as well as the basic training of bogwera. Moleta defeated the Bakgatheng, capturing Seiso who along with his surviving followers was taken back to Seoke. There he was allowed to form his own ward, which survives to this day. Further expansion under Moleta also brought the Bangwaketse into conflict with their southern neighbours, Barolong and Batlhaping, who competed for control of the Kgalagadi's trade routes and tribute. Hearing that the Batlhaping in alliance with other southerners (Barwa) intended to attack, Moleta moved his headquarters from Seoke to Pitsa. From there he successfully ambushed and drove off the invaders at a gorge ever since known as Phata-ya-Barwa. The Bangwaketse next came into conflict with the Bahurutse, who were defeated at Powe. Moleta then moved his headquarters westward to

Makolatwane, before resettling at Mhakane on the Molopo River. From there his son Makaba II was sent on an expedition against the Bangololo at Lehututu, whom he deprived of their cattle. Moleta next settled at Setlhabatsane, where he died in about 1790.

1790-1825

MAKABA II (KGOSIKGOLO 1790-1825)

Moleta was succeeded by Makaba II, who initially established himself at Seballeng. Makaba II continued to build on his father's military legacy. During his long reign he fought against almost all of his neighbours, with his mephato usually prevailing. For much of his rule Makaba II settled at Kanye, which he fortified with stone walls. His defences proved their worth when the Bangwaketse were attacked in 1798-99 by the Barolong boo-Ratlou accompanied by gun-wielding Korana and Griqua, who were led by a German fugitive Jan Bloem. Notwithstanding their own lack of firepower the Bangwaketse defeated the invaders. Makaba II's next victory was against Kgosi Kalafela II of Bakgatla bakaMma-naana. Having challenged the Bangwaketse, the Bakgatla were defeated. Thereafter they accepted

The Royal Swazeni



Makaba's overrule, settling at Gamafkana, where Kalaota was succeeded by his son Kontle II. The latter married Makaba's daughter Berekonyane, who bore him a son and heir named Mosilele.

Makaba II's growing strength resulted in a grand alliance against him, which included the combined might of the Bahurutshe, Balete, Bakgatla bagaKgafela, Bakwena, Batlhaping, and Bakaro, as well as some Korana. In the face of this challenge, he once more relied on the stone walls of his Kanye stronghold. A final assault by his opponents was beaten off in a fierce battle at Mathabanelo. For a number of years thereafter Makaba's southern neighbours tried to prevent any European or Griqua traders from reaching Gangwaketse. But Makaba II overcame these efforts in 1824 when he hosted the missionary Robert Moffat and the Griqua leader Barends Barends at Kgwakgwe. Like other dikgosi at the time, he wished to enter into direct trading contact with the Cape so that he could gain access to European goods, of which the most desired and feared in equal measure were firearms.

Towards the end of his reign, Makaba's position was complicated by his estrangement with his Tshosa, who fled to the Barolong after failing in an attempt to usurp bogosi. In his flight Tshosa was accompanied by a large body of supporters, including his younger brother Segotshane; but he

left behind his sons Gaseitsiwe and Rolekoko. Thereafter, Tshosa convinced some Barolong to join him in raiding his father's cattle-posts. Makaba sent out mephato in pursuit, who succeeded in surrounding and the raiders. Makaba had wished that no harm should befall his prodigal son, but he was nonetheless killed.

Makaba II fought off an initial invasion by the Bakololo in 1823. When the Bakololo subsequently invaded Kweneng, Makaba agreed to join forces with the Bakwena regent Moruakgomo. But in the resulting battle Moruakgomo betrayed Makaba, resulting in the great warrior King's death.

1835-53

1844-54

1825-44

**REGENCY AND DIVISION:
SEBEGO (REGENT 1825-44),
SENTHUFÉ (REGENT 1844-54) AND
SEGOTSHANE (REGENT 1835-53)**

Following the demise of Makaba II, Sebego assumed the regency on behalf of his nephew Gaseitsiwe of Tshosa. In 1826 he launched a successful

The Royal Sovereign



surprise attack on the Bakalolo at Dithubaruba. This resulted in the expulsion of the Bakalolo from southern Botswana. Throughout much of the 1830's Selego was at the centre of local resistance to the Amandebele, defeating a large invasion force at Dufiwe in 1834. Following this victory he attempted to takeover bogosi by poisoning his nephews, Ralekoko, who died, and Gaseitsiwe, who survived. Selego then moved the tribe to Monnyalatsele, near Gantsi, from where he fought the Ovaherero, whom he pushed out of the area. Lack of sufficient water caused him thereafter relocate to Lehututu from where he ruthlessly established his hegemony over the surrounding Bakalagadi communities. In 1842, Selego returned to eastern Bangwaketse. When died in 1844 his son Senthufe assumed leadership of his followers.

Meanwhile, Gaseitsiwe, along with his mother and others fled to Gasita where his life remained in jeopardy as the local Kgosi Kgano had been instructed by Selego to kill him. Kgano is said to have turned his back on the deed at the urging of his wife, who warned him of a vision of him being eaten alive by worms should he dare strike the prince. Instead Gaseitsiwe's party were guided to the Mosita, where they were reunited with his uncle Segotshane and other Bangwaketse exiles. Assuming the role of alternative regent for the still young Gaseitsiwe, Segotshane's following grew as

other Bangwaketse now abandoned Selego. As a result the morafe was for the next two decades divided into two factions.

The followers of Senthufe and Segotshane finally came together in the context of the Botswana Boer War of 1852-53. In August 1852 the two Bangwaketse factions joined Sechele's Bakwena, Mosielele's Bakgatla bakaMmanaana and Mantsinyi's Bakaa in the Pan-Botswana defence of Dimawe against the Boers. The Bangwaketse subsequently repulsed a Boer attack on Kgwakgwe.

1853-89

GASEITSIWE (KGOSIKGOLO 1853-89)

Following the defeat of the Boer invasion the two Bangwaketse factions began to live together at Kanye. But, Senthufe was initially reluctant to acknowledge Gaseitsiwe's overrule. Full reconciliation was finally achieved in 1859 with mediation by Sechele. After years of turmoil Gaseitsiwe's long reign was characterized by relative peace and

The Royal Ancestress

Kgosi Gaseitsiwe of the Bangwaketse

progress, during which time the Bangwaketse maintained a united front with Kgosi Montshiwa's Barolong and Sechele's Bakwena against further Boer encroachments by establishing a joint protectorate over Lehurutshe in the 1860s. Gaseitsiwe and Sechele also established the present boundary between Bangwaketse and Kweneng. In 1881 the Bangwaketse suffered defeat when they

attacked the Balete at Ramotswa, an incident that also led to Gaseitsiwe's capture by the Boers, under a flag of truce, and subsequent ransoming. In 1883-84 the Bangwaketse assisted Montshiwa's Barolong in defeating the Goshen Boers. In 1885, Gaseitsiwe hosted the Warren Expedition, reluctantly accepting the declaration of the Protectorate.

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1889-1910

BATHOEN I (KGOSIKGOLO 1889-1910)

Following the death of Gaseitsiwe in 1889 Bathoen succeeded to the throne. He played an important role on the transition to colonial rule, often acting as mediator among dikgosi. During the first years of his reign, Bathoen joined with other southern Protectorate dikgosi in limiting the extent of colonial interference, culminating in his 1895 trip to the UK

with Khama III of Bangwato and Sebele I of Bakwena. Later he resisted British attempts to demarcate boundaries in the southern Protectorate that would have robbed Batswana of much of their tribal lands. In 1908 he helped lead the Batswana protest against incorporation into South Africa and contributed to discussions that ultimately led to the formation of the African National Congress in 1912. He also helped finance the first independent Setswana newspapers. Within the Bangwaketse Reserve, Bathoen was the principal championed the London Missionary Society (LMS) as the national church of the Bangwaketse. He abolished many traditional practices, notably bagwera. In 1902 he imposed an educational levy, which led to the formation of the first school committees in the Protectorate.

1910-16**SEEPAPITSO III
(KGOSIKGOLO
1910-16)**

Bathoen's successor Seepapitso was a progressive leader who during his brief reign initiated a number of reforms. He undertook water development schemes to aid agriculture. He also encouraged the Bangwaketse to use better methods of cattle management. In the area of health, he invited a medical practitioner to reside among the Bangwaketse and placed controls on the activities of the dingaka. Seepapitso worked to codify Sengwaketse laws and customs, while introducing record keeping for the proceedings of his dikgotia and dipitso.

He further instituted reforms affecting marriage, laws of inheritance and the civil status of various social classes. He also insisted that widows and daughters receive shares in the division of estates. Seepapitso continued his father's opposition to the incorporation of the Bangwaketse into South Africa dispatching a protest to the British in 1912. During the First World War his mephato captured the renegade Boer commando of General Pienaar. In 1910 Seepapitso enforced the ban on the Ethiopian Church instituted by his father in 1908 and banished its leader, Molhowagae Motlogelwa. Seepapitso was murdered by his brother Moyapitso in 1916, who hanged for his crime.

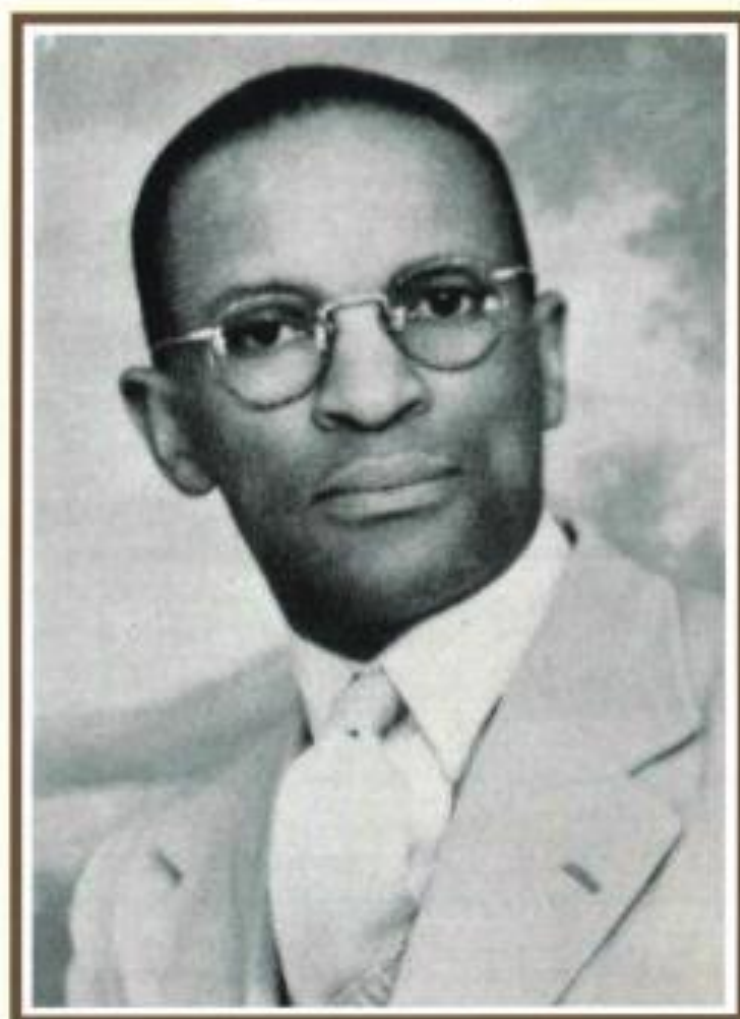
1916-28**1916-28 REGENCY****PERIOD:
GAGOANGWE AND
NTEBOGANG**

As Seepapitso's heir Bathoen II was still a child, five regents ruled the Bangwaketse between 1916 and 1928. Bathoen I's brother, Kgosi matse, ruled until his death in 1918. Thereafter another uncle, Malope, took over until 1919 when he too died. Tshosa, a descendant of Sebega, ruled next until 1923. Kgosi Bathoen I's wife, Gagoangwe then briefly took over from 1923-24. She was followed by her daughter Ntebogang from 1924-28.

Following her son Seepapitso II's assassination, Gagoangwe became the dominant political force among the Bangwaketse. She is remembered as the "one-eyed Queen." As a child she once put out the eye of a servant. Her father, the Bakwena kgosi Sechele, responded by invoking the biblical judgment of "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth", allowing the injured servant to partially blind his own daughter, thus establishing a degree of legal equality among his subjects. Gagoangwe was an enthusiastic Christian and had influenced the pro-LMS policy of her husband.

After being appointed regent by her then dying mother, Gagoangwe, Ntebogang brought stability to a morafe. She continued many of the development projects initiated by her late brother, expanding Kanye's water supply and establishing a bull camp as a step toward the introduction of scientific breeding in the reserve. Under her patronage the Seventh Day Adventist (SDA) church set up a medical mission that became a model for the Protectorate. In 1927, she joined Tshekedi Khama and Sebele II in protesting colonial inroads into the power of dikgosi. As a direct consequence, the British backed petitioners who were demanding Bathoen II's recall from school and enthronement.

The Royal Incentive



**KGOSI KGOLÓ
BATHOEN II
1928 - 1969**



Kgos Bathoen II riding his horse Surapa.

1928-69

BATHOEN II

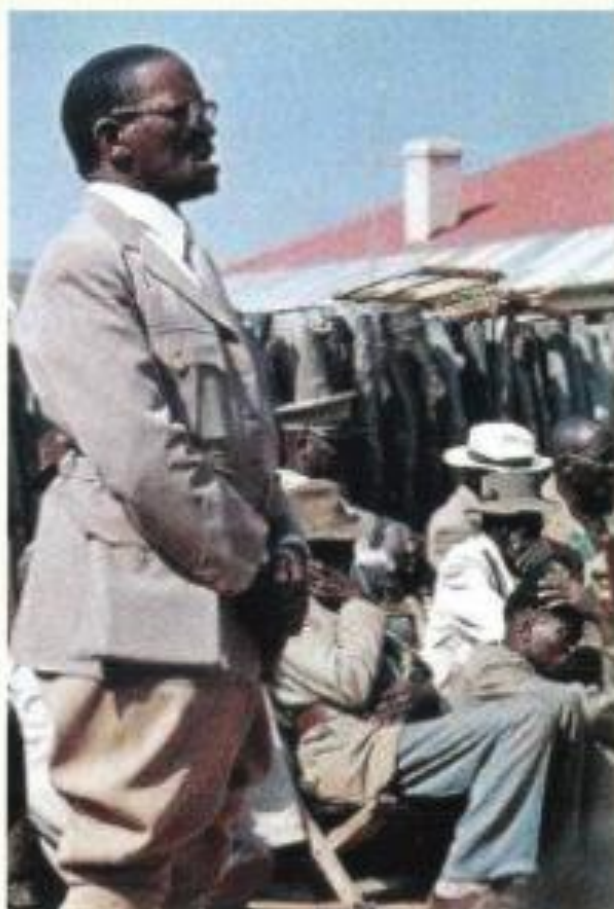
(KGOSIKGOLO 1928-69)

For over six decades, as Kgosi Kgolo, Parliamentary Opposition leader, and President of the Customary Court of Appeal, Bathoen II was a leading figure in Botswana's modern evolution. By the time of his death, he was the last surviving member of the post-First World War generation of dikgosi who had adopted a critical attitude towards the colonial establishment, when it was at the height of its power and imperial arrogance. In his later years he continued to serve as a distinguished senior statesman who

remained constructively critical of aspects of post-independence development.

Although Bathoen has been portrayed as a junior partner to Tshekedi, their surviving correspondence shows that it was often he who pushed for more militant confrontation with the colonial authority. This was the case in the aftermath of Sebele II's extra-judicial detention, which motivated Bathoen to reopen the question of Britain's legal jurisdiction in

The Regal Invention

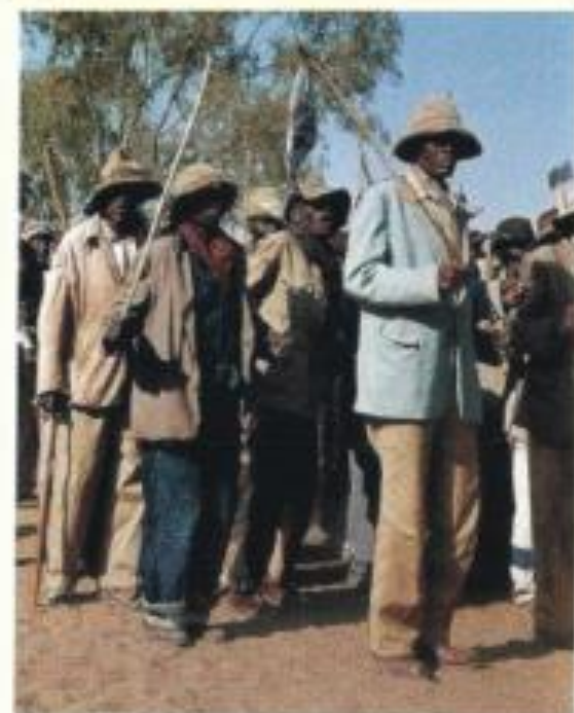


Kgosi Bathoen II

the internal affairs of the mero. Tshekedi was initially more cautious, frankly noting that the High Commissioner's power to detain without trial had been used on his own behalf to crush his internal opponents. But, in July 1931, Tshekedi agreed to join Bathoen in bringing the issue to the attention of the colonial Secretary of State and British Parliament. When their initial protests failed the two decided to test the High Commissioner's power to impose proclamations governing "Native Administration" in court. In 1936 the High Court ruled against them. But, shortly thereafter the offending proclamations were withdrawn. The two dikgosi subsequently played leading roles in the drafting of a new set of proclamations.

For many years Bathoen served as the chairman

of the Native Advisory Council and its successor the African Advisory Council (AAC). These Councils provided him with a platform to advance his increasingly nationalist vision. He proposed a national flag incorporating the totems of the various mero along with a new holiday, Protectorate Day on 30 September. Still fearful of potential South African incorporation, Bathoen led the AAC in pressing for the creation of a separate Bechuanaland military unit during World War II, which would be under British rather than South African



The Royal Swornies



command. While recruitment into the resulting African Pioneer Corp was the cause of some controversy, he correctly foresaw that its record of service would make it more difficult for Britain to ignore the future wishes of Botswana for territorial self-government and

self-determination. After the Second World War, Bathoen joined Tshekedi in calling for the formation of a Legislative Council. At the time other colonial territories had such "Legcos," which provided for limited self government. But, the British were reluctant to extend the same status to the Bechuanaland as long as the question of South African incorporation remained open. To overcome the division between the African and European Advisory Councils, in 1950 Bathoen accepted the compromise of sitting in a multi-racial Joint Advisory Council, where he continued to press for a Legco. Frustrated by a continued lack of political progress, in 1952 Bathoen and Tshekedi proposed to unite Botswana under a self-governing "Federated African Authority" as a step towards independence. Finally in 1958 Britain conceded the formation of Legco, which gave rise to the modern era of multi-party politics. Bathoen remained a leading member of Legco until its 1965 replacement by the National Assembly and House of Chiefs.

Throughout most of the 1960s Bathoen adopted a non-partisan role, which he saw as appropriate for his royal status. He took part in the drawing up of Botswana's constitution, in 1963, and the subsequent independence negotiations, in 1965. But, following independence, he became dissatisfied with the political limitations placed upon him as Chair-



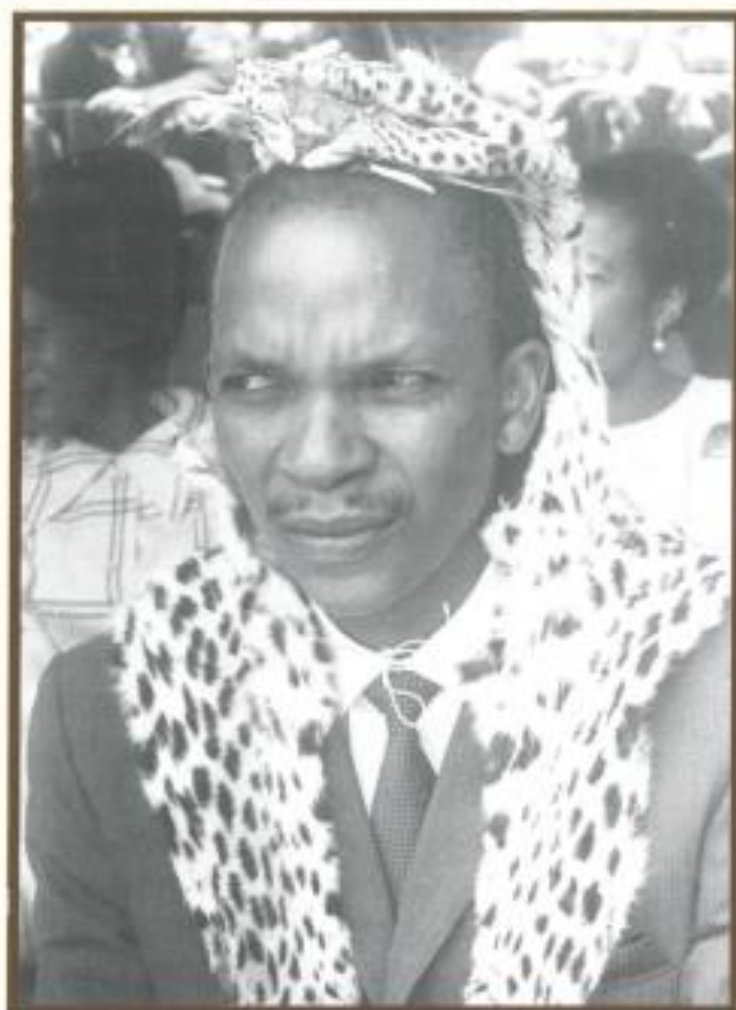
The Royal Ancestress

man of the House of Chiefs. He then decided to abdicate from bogosi in order to lead the BNF in the 1969 elections. Defeating then Vice President Ketumile Masire, his prestige assured the BNF of a power base in the Southern District in subsequent elections.

During his long career Bathoen made important contributions in a wide range of fields, including education and health, law, and sports, as well as politics and health. He founded a number of schools including Seepapitso II Secondary School, as well as the Protectorate's first Teacher Training College. He also promoted the formation of inter-merafe football leagues during the 1930s and mixed race tennis tournaments during the 1940s. Additional public works included the Mmakgoduma Irrigation Dam and Marapalato and King George Halls. He pioneered public health and school feeding programmes. Other initiatives included declaring that livestock and burials be removed from family backyards, strict control of home beer brewing, annual agricultural shows, co-operative societies, the further banning of livestock in the village, establishment the territory's first Library and Museum, the building of the Tomela Office Chambers, and the promotion of mining at Mashaneng and Kgakgwe. The colonial government honoured Bathoen II with an O.B.E in 1946 and a C.B.E in 1957.



Bathoen also had a lifelong interest in the development of Setswana customary law. Like his father, he always kept a written record of the cases he tried and the proclamations he made, before it became the general practice elsewhere. In his later years he feared that the social strength of rural communities would be eroded by local government reforms. This led to his appointment to the 1979 Presidential Commission on Local Government Structure, which reported in favour of the strengthening of Local Authorities and Customary Law. His subsequent appointment as the first President of the Customary Court of Appeal was a natural outgrowth of this concern.



**KGOSI KGOLO
SEEPAPITSO IV
1969-2010**

1969-2010

SEEPAPITSO IV

(KGOSIKGOLO 1969-2010)

Like his forefathers Seepapitso IV upheld Bogosi jwa Bangwaketse as a pillar of continuity in a sea of historical change.

Seepapitso began his secondary education at Tiger Kloof until 1955, when the introduction of Bantu Education resulted in the school's takeover by the Apartheid regime. As a result he completed his studies at Moeng College. Thereafter he went on to study in the United Kingdom, earning a Diploma in Public Administration from South Devon Technical College. From 1960-62 Seepapitso served as a District Development Officer in Serowe. Thereafter, from 1963-66 he was posted as a District Officer to Kanye, an assignment that allowed him to become familiar with the demands of his future Tribal Administration. In 1965 he was briefly involved in politics as the leader of the Botswana National Union, a short-lived political party that took part in discussions leading to the formation of the BNF. He, however, stepped back from active politics and instead, from 1967-69, gained additional administrative experience, while serving as the Deputy Town Clerk of Gaborone, which was then newly built as the new capital of the new independent republic.

Seepapitso IV was formally installed as Kgosi of the Bangwaketse in January 1970, following his father's abdication to join politics. Just as his father had fought to preserve the substance of bogosi within the structures of the colonial Protectorate, true to his own principals, Seepapitso IV struggled to preserve the relevance of bogosi within the new independent Republic. He became a

staunch defender of customary law and local land rights coupled with protection of the environment and monuments. The later role was displayed in 1993 when he decisively intervened to help stop the then ongoing destruction of the Dimawe national heritage site by Boer strip miners. While serving his morafe, Seepapitso nurtured a national profile. Besides being the nation's longest serving leader of Ntlo-ya-Dikgosi, he also served for many years as the Chairman of the National Health Association, as well as on the Population Development, Citizenship and National AIDS Committee. In addition he actively contributed to two Botswana Society symposia and resulting publications: *Democracy in Botswana* (1988) and *Botswana in the 21st Century* (1993).

In his later years Seepapitso was increasingly given various Presidential assignments, notably including the Vision 2016 Task Force (1995) Salaries Commission (1997) and Sports Commission (1998), which he chaired. In August 2000 he was appointed Ambassador to the United States of America, where he played an active role in promoting Botswana's interests, most notably through the "Diamonds for Development" campaign. While stationed in Washington he also represented Botswana on a non-residential basis in Canada and Mexico. From 2002-2004 he went on to serve as Ambassador to the Peoples Republic of China, also representing the nation on a non-residential basis in Pakistan, the Koreans, Malaysia and Singapore.





The Royal Inauguration

2011

Malope II

(KGOSIKGOLO 2011)



The coronation of Kgosisikgolo Malope II of Bangwaketse marks a new beginning for one of Southern Africa's most enduring dynasties. For generations the royal heirs of the morafe's first independent ruler Ngwaketse aMalope have survived, often against the odds, to exert a lasting legacy in the development of not only Botswana, but also the surrounding region.

1864 - 2019

MEPHATO YA BANGWAKETSE

MAAKATHATA	1864 - 1869
MAAKAPULA	1870 - 1875
MATSHELAPHALA	1876 - 1881
MALAU	1882 - 1885
MALWELANAGA	1886 - 1889
MALWELAKGOSI	1890 - 1897
MATLOLADIBE	1898 - 1903
MAISANTWA	1904 - 1910
MATSAAKGANG	1911 - 1915
MALETAMOTSE	1916 - 1919
MAGANAMOKGWA	1920 - 1923
MASITAKGOSI	1924 - 1927
MAJAMMEWA	1928 - 1931
MALAU	1932 - 1936
MALWELAMOTSE	1937 - 1948
MADISAKGOSI	1949 - 1954
MATSHABAKGOMO	1955 - 1960
MAABAKGOMO	1961 - 1963
MATLOTLAKGOSI	1964 - 1969
TO BE NAMED	1970 - 1979
TO BE NAMED	1980 - 1999
TO BE NAMED	2000 - 2009
TO BE NAMED	2010 - 2019

The Royal Souvenir

*The
Royal Affair*

VII - X - CCXI



Management and staff of

Motor Centre Toyota (Pty) Ltd

*Congratulates
Kgosi Malope 11 and
Ba Ga Ngwaketse
on the enthronement of
Kgosi Malope 11*

WE WISH YOU A LONG HAPPY REIGN.

The Royal Souvenirs

The Royal Affair

VII - X • CCXI



Management and staff of

Trade Channel (Pty) Ltd.



Congratulates

Kgosi Malope 11 and

Ba Ga Ngwaketse

on the enthronement of

Kgosi Malope 11

WE WISH YOU A LONG HAPPY REIGN.

The Royal Announcements

The Royal Affair

VII - X - CCXI



Management and staff of



**TINNIE - TINY WORLD
BUSINESS GROUPERS
(PTY) LTD**

Congratulates

Kgosi Malope 11 and

Ba Ga Ngwaketse

on the enthronement of

Kgosi Malope 11.

WE WISH YOU A LONG HAPPY REIGN.

The Royal Souvenir

The Royal Affair

VII • X • CCXI



Management and staff of



**PTA SOLUTIONS
INTERNATIONAL CALL
CENTRE**

Congratulates

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Kgosi Malope 11

WE WISH YOU A LONG HAPPY REIGN.



MINING THE RESOURCE ENRICHING THE NATION

Botswana's prosperity transcends the wealth espoused by the diamonds and minerals extracted from beneath its soils. The richness of its heritage is embodied in all of its people, their cultures, peace, democracy and abundant natural resources.

Debswana is committed to being a responsible steward of this inheritance through responsible mining and a meaningful contribution to Botswana's success as a global diamond producer. We aim to achieve excellence in this stewardship responsibility by pursuing world class standards in the performance of our employees, the operation of our technical assets, the upliftment of our communities and sustenance of their well-being.

Botswana's tribal administration under the leadership of Dikgosi, of whom Kgosi Malope I is one, enables our nation continued enjoyment of its cultural heritage whose moral values should always form the fabric of our society. In this sense, Dikgosi are stewards of Botswana's rich culture and key stakeholders in championing national development alongside Government and the private sector.

It is through the support rendered by Dikgosi that Debswana has over the past 42 year risen from our desert sands into a towering national asset whose product reaches all the major cosmopolitan centres of the globe. In fact it was through the support of the Dikgosi that mineral rights were vested in the state for the benefit of all Botswana and not any particular tribe.

Therefore, it is with pride that the Debswana Board of Directors, its Management and Staff congratulate Kgosi Malope I.I on his culture segment as

Kgosi Kgole ya Dampodete.

'Sparkle like a gem in the rough in your reign.'



Therefore, it is with pride that the Debswana Board of Directors, its Management and Staff congratulate Kgosi Molepe T.F. on his enthronement as Kgosi Kgato ya Ganyaditso.

Sparkle like a gem in the rough in your reign!



BE PASSIONATE



PULL TOGETHER



BUILD TRUST



SHOW WE CARE



SHAPE THE FUTURE

The Royal Programme

VII - X - CCXI



The Royal Affair

VII - X - CCXI



Programme Of Events:

PEO YA GA

KGOSI - KGOLU

MALOPE II

PROGRAMME DIRECTORS:

MR. OTLAADISA KOOSALETSE

MR. KRUGER L. BALOSANG

MR. ISHMAEL W. KOMANYANE

DIRECTORS OF CEREMONIES

MR. BOYCE MOHUTSIWA

MS. KEITIRELE MATLHAPE

MR. MOGOMOTSI KABOEAMODIMO

TIME	EVENT
0700 - 0730	ARRIVAL OF MORAFHE
0730-0753	ARRIVAL OF DIGNITARIES
0755-0800	ARRIVAL OF KGOSI KGARI II
0800-0805	ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT
0805-0825	ARRIVAL OF KGOSI KGOLU MALOPE II AND MOPHATO WA MATLOTLAGOSI, WITH PRISONS BAND AND DRUM MAJORETTES — THULAGANYO YA THOBO (STAMPING BALLET) LIGHTING OF THE ROYAL TORCH OF HOPE
0825-0830	NATIONAL ANTHEM LED BY PRISON BAND
0830-0833	OPENING PRAYER — REV. KEMMAPATSE TLHOJANE
0833-0845	DEVOTION BY PASTOR BENZA BENDA
0845-0855	INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS-MOLAODI MRS. SEITSHIRO
085-0905	WELCOME REMARKS BY KGOSI KETSITLILE

The Royal Affair

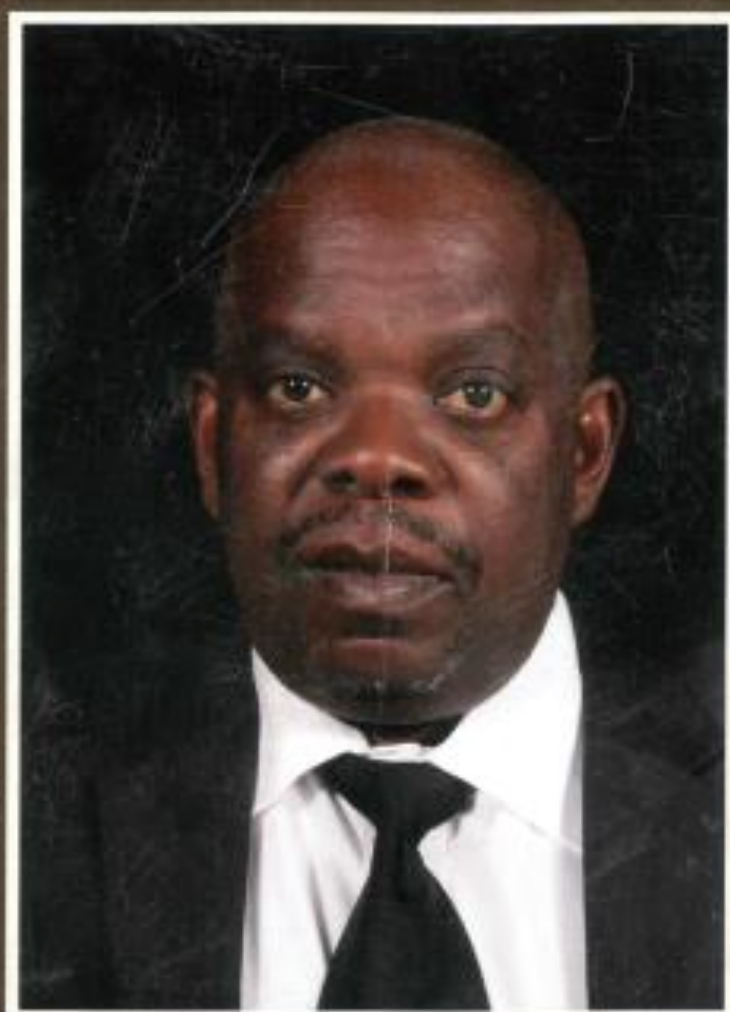
VIII - X - CCXI



0905-0915	PARLIAMENT CHOIR
0915-0925	BRIEF HISTORY OF BA-GANGWAKETSE BY RRE KELOSIWANG
0925-0935	LESOTHO CHOIR
0935-0945	MOEMEDI WA BOGOSI JWA LESOTHO KGOSI
0945-1010	KAPESO YA KGOSI KA KGOSI YA BAKWENA KGOSI KGOLOKGARI III
1010-1015	NEELO YA SEGAI LE SETILO – KGOSI MORUTI MAKABA
1015-1025	LEBOKO
1025-1035	MOPHATO WA MATLOTLA- KGOSI – KWENANTLE GASEITSIWE
1035-1045	MOPHATO WA MALAU RRE SEAROBI SEAROBI
1045-1055	TRIBAL ADMINISTRATION CHOIR
1055-1105	MALOME MORAFHE MOELETSI
1105-1115	MOEMEDI WA MORAFHE RRE ARCHIBOLD MQGWE
1115-1125	SETAPA BY SESU GROUP
1125-1135	MODULASETILO WA NTLO YA DIKGOSI: KGOSI KGOLO YA BATLOKWA PUSO GABORONE
1135-1145	MALOME A RAKGOSI KOPANO MOROKA
1145-1205	MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT HON LEBONAMANG MOKALAKE
1205-1215	KGOSI KGOLO MALOPE II
1215-1230	KITSISO YA DIMPHO KA S. SEALETSA LE TEBOGO SEBOGO
1230-1250	VOTE OF THANKS BY PATRON MME MMA NASHA – HON. DR. M. N. NASHA
1250-1255	TSHEGOFATSO- BISHOP WALEBATLA RADIPITSE

1300

Royal Luncheon



KGOSI KGOLO YA GA NGWAKETSE
KGOSI MALOPE II

